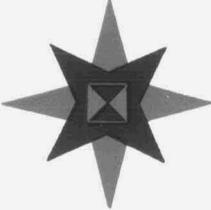


# BULLETIN

*Thirty-two years of service*  *under the Red & Black Star*

# AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE



*B. E. Lindroos, Zurich*

**Refugees—millions of them—in Germany, Austria, France, India, China, the Middle East, and other parts of our world, make up the most tragic war surplus of today.**

**LEFT-OVER PEOPLE: PAGE 4**

# Through Kindled Lives

I SUPPOSE a swan song is appropriate from the retiring Executive Secretary, but I do not seem to have one in my system. I do, of course, want to speak a word of enthusiastic support for my successor, Lewis M. Hoskins. I shall myself have the continuing relationship of Honorary Secretary and, in that capacity, will serve the Committee in such ways as the Board and the Executive Secretary may desire.

The specific projects of the Committee which have been carried out over the past 33 years have been a series of consistent efforts, not only to bring relief to suffering people, but to demonstrate confidence that a world without destructive violence is a possibility. During that time, however, the most catastrophic war in history has been fought and, at the present moment, preparation for war proceeds even in our own country on an unprecedented scale. One might well conclude that we have been almost wholly unsuccessful in these 33 years of effort.

But victories are won not only in the great mass movements of men, but primarily in the hearts of individuals. Some 6,000 people have participated as voluntary workers in the efforts of the Committee over these 33 years. How far has that experience enriched their lives so that in their local communities they are living apostles of the religion of the spirit? That no one can answer adequately. However, during the past six months, we have been trying to re-establish contact with as many former workers as possible. We have found that among them has been an impressive record of inner growth and outer sense of responsibility.

The Committee can point to a good many projects which have been carried through with reasonable credit, jobs which have been done well. But it is probable that the most significant thing that has happened has taken place in the lives of those who volunteered their services in areas of suffering and tension and have there tried to represent in deeds what they had found to have been the way of life lived by Jesus of Nazareth.

Although our national climate is now one which fosters the growth of military preparedness and places its sense of security primarily in arms, the experience of our Committee suggests quite clearly the greater value and significance to be found in transformed and kindled lives.

We shall let our voice be heard in opposition to what seems to us the mistaken course which our country takes. We shall depend even more on the method of demonstration and on the kindled spirit to show the effectiveness of love, good will and reconciliation through the lives of increasing numbers of people. We have only begun to realize what can happen when the power for good in large numbers of people is really released. This is especially true of the young and hopeful generation. Our future lies with them and with the provision which we can make for them to have a chance to lead the world toward adventures in understanding and fellowship.

CLARENCE E. PICKETT,  
*Executive Secretary.*

## About the China Medical Story

In February, 1949, the Friends Service Unit received a request from the Chung Yuan Government to send an emergency medical team to the Hsueh battle area on the plains of north-central China to care for wounded civilians and Nationalist soldiers. This region was the site of perhaps the largest and most destructive battle of China's civil war.

The emergency lasted through October, and the project came to an end as three of the Unit members wrote the final report printed in part on page three of this Bulletin. Young students, sent to aid the Unit by the Communist Government, stayed on to continue general clinic service. During the nine months of its existence, "Medical Team 24" took care of over 35,000 patients.

The Unit report closed with the statement, "We have had the satisfaction of having filled—however inadequately—a space that otherwise would not have been filled. The last of our equipment has been packed, the farewell feast is over, and the ox-carts are loaded at the door ready to start on the road back."

The FSU of some 50 members is jointly sponsored by the AFSC and the FSC of London. Chinese, American, British, New Zealand, Canadian and German members work together in Honan, Szechwan, and Kansu Provinces. Most of the work is medical, including a new project recently opened in Chungking.

# Medical Work in China's Battle Area

by SHIRLEY GAGE, M.D., LOUIS LU, and MARY JONES

OUR first duty was a tour of inspection. This took us to villages on the battlefield, an area of about 36 square miles. It was winter, and the rain, mud, and wind redoubled the feeling of desolation and horror at sight of half-buried bodies and scraps of clothing. Damaged vehicles were everywhere, sprawling, useless reminders. Some of the villages, razed to the ground, were mere mounds left on the plain. Others were so devastated that we felt they must surely be deserted, but no, a dog would bark, or a baby cry. In half-shattered houses we found children huddled together for warmth, some ill with pneumonia and many with smallpox. There were old, festering wounds bound in ill-smelling rags.

We vaccinated everyone in the afflicted villages against smallpox, and later, the people in surrounding villages. This scotched the outbreak. We then started mass inoculations against cholera and typhoid. The wells were contaminated grossly. We impressed upon the people that every single drop of water must be boiled before they drank it, advice which was readily taken.

About the beginning of March, the weather improved and we saw that many people were returning to their homes, returning and working manfully to repair the damage, cleaning wells, filling in trenches, and rebuilding houses. This was a hazardous task. Live ammunition was scattered everywhere, uncovered in the debris of fallen walls, stumbled on in the footpaths, turned by the ploughs in the fields. New casualties started coming to the hospital.

In the beginning our quarters were so cramped that the same hut where we ate and slept was also the emer-

gency room, and the operating room was one end screened off by a straw partition. It was impossible to have in-patients. Later, when we moved to another village, we had two huts, optimistically called wards, where post-operative patients could be watched more closely. The families moved in with them, sleeping on straw mats on the clay floor, cooking over smoky fires in the doorway.

The operating room hut, with straw ceiling and mud floor, had one window covered with paper. On dark days when the sun went down, we operated with dim, flickering oil lamps, or, when it worked, a flashlight. Almost everything taken for granted in an ordinary hospital we had to improvise. We rigged up an intravenous set for giving our home-made saline, for example, the bottle hanging by a bandage network on a pole that an available bystander would be charged to hold erect. The necessity of improvising came into almost every individual case.

Especially in the beginning, the greatest number of patients had bullet and shrapnel wounds, hands blown off, and often blind. Shrapnel wounds, even the less serious, were shocking, and many patients were dead or died shortly after arrival. If we were troubled by the lack of even basic first aid, it was even worse when first aid had been attempted. Burns came in plastered from head to foot with a paste of wet clay. A shattered hand had been dipped in dry dirt to stop the bleeding. Jagged holes were stuffed with dirty cotton batting that stuck to all the tissues.

The emergencies came at any time. Many a midnight we would be wakened by someone calling at the door of the hut and hurry out in the dark with

a flashlight to find a patient who had been carried several miles on a rope bed. We never knew what to expect when we lifted the quilt. Perhaps three frightened children with minor shrapnel wounds, or an old man shot in the dark by roving bandits, or most dreaded of all, someone with an abdominal wound usually eviscerated during the rough trip. There is no miraculous story to tell about these latter wounds. We worked over them sometimes for hours, still in pyjamas, hurrying around the dark operating room with the flickering oil lamps, trying to get them out of shock, trying to sew up the holes in the gut, but we lost most of them.

Aside from the emergency work, we had regular clinics, seeing several hundred patients per day. Most of them had never had any medical attention in their lives before. All the ordinary diseases were magnified by years of neglect. Tuberculosis was rampant. Kala azar was especially common among the children. You could almost diagnose it from a distance by the swelling of their huge spleens and their white faces and, all too often, the gaping black sores. There was syphilis in all its varied forms and phases. Eye diseases of all kinds, especially trachoma, were so common that the people seemed to take it for granted to be partially blind.

All through the summer hundreds upon hundreds of cases of amoebic and bacillary dysentery, typhoid, hookworm, and ascaris streamed to the hospital. Babies looked like shrivelled old men with dehydration, and children were bled white with anemia from parasites. Flies were thick everywhere. To try to treat the endless flood of

*(Continued on last page)*



*Ha-Loo-Foto, Berlin*

**For this left-over youngster who lives in one of nine crowded barracks containing row on row of double-decker bunks and nothing else, there are only left-over clothes and very little left-over place to play. For his older brothers there is no school. His mother is hard put to it to keep her few possessions and family cleaned and mended.**

**Left-over food—a large scoop of mashed potatoes and one of watery spinach—makes up one of the infrequent hot meals for left-over people.**

## Left-over People

"During the bitterly cold winter of 1945-46, occasional articles reached the press of the outside world about the German refugees from the East who were pouring into Germany by the thousands. An English weekly had pictures of one gruesome journey when 30 people died from cold and privation. At that time they were only part of the amorphous mass of misery, cold, and destruction that was Germany.

"Today, three years later, one reads in the foreign press that the face of Germany has been utterly transformed, but scarcely an echo reaches the outside world that these same refugees are still in their emergency living quarters, in their huts and barracks. For most people they are only statistics—figures, too astronomical to grasp—a few paragraphs in the Potsdam Agreement."

This letter from an AFSC worker points up only one facet of an inhuman problem that circles our world today. This is an ugly war surplus—the refugees who present economic, political and cultural problems most governments, and most of us, as individuals, would rather forget than face.

*Ha-Loo-Foto, Berlin*



Some of the cold statistics are these:

**There are eight million up-rooted people in western Germany.**

**There are 350,000 refugees in Austria.**

**More than 900 persons a month flee into France across borders that daily grow more difficult to cross.**

**Some 178 camps for displaced persons in the Indian Union are still occupied.**

**More than 500,000 Greeks are refugees from Civil War.**

**Some 750,000 Arabs await their fate in the desert lands of the Middle East.**

**Uncounted millions in China are refugees from war, flood, and famine.**

AFSC services among refugees are minute. The students, children and families touched, to whom some small healing is brought, cannot leaven the despair and destitution of the millions. Your help is needed if even the small Quaker services through neighborhood centers in Germany, Austria and France, the school program for Arab children in the Middle East, are to continue.

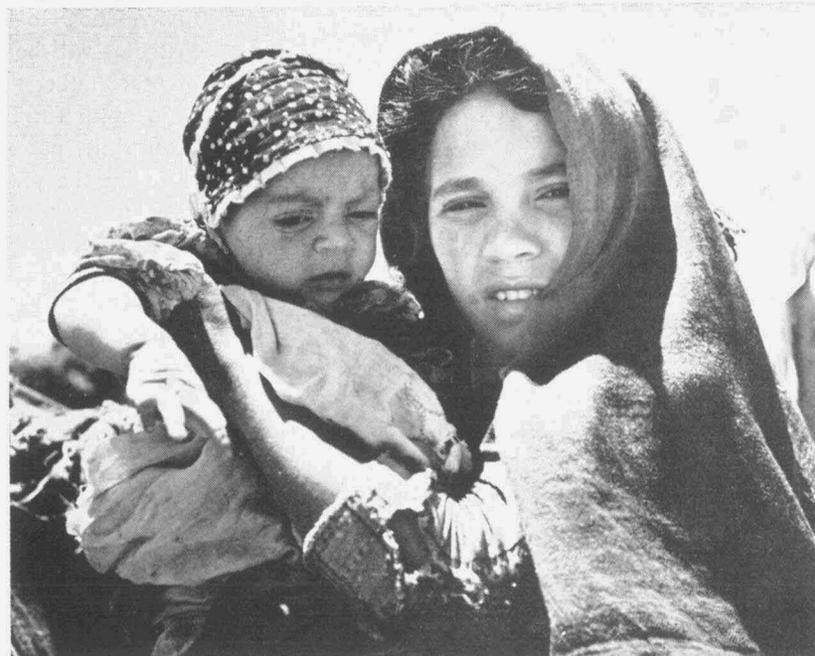
These are some of the facts. And these—the faces circling the facts—these are some of the refugees.



*Ha-Loo-Foto, Berlin*

**Left-over men may spend time making some toy or repairing furniture if they can find the materials. But the jobs and housing they would like to provide for their families are scarce, and they know they are an added burden to an already-overcrowded economy.**

*Campbell Hays*



**In the Middle East, refugees of a different hue have much the same problems of food, clothing and living conditions as those in Europe. They, too, are subject to the ravages of despair and idleness on the spirit. As one left-over Arab said to a Quaker worker, "We are not dying now, but we have no reason to live."**

# Peace Education: the 1950 Program

by ANNA BRINTON

PEACE Secretaries of the AFSC met in January in Philadelphia to plan a program designed to meet the spiritual needs of men and of nations through work in the basic unit which is the local community. Here the AFSC's peace education is carried on through one-day sessions, week-end meetings and the summer institutes. It is a practical effort to bring to bear on our tense international situation the active good will of Americans.

For vast numbers of people, want of enquiry, callousness to misery, national irritability, financial interests and the purposes of state policy obscure the central fact that war itself is the evil which must be overcome.

Peace education is one of the oldest efforts of the AFSC. For twenty years Institutes of International Relations have been continuously carried on East and West, North and South for students, teachers, librarians, ministers, members of school boards, town councils and the state legislatures, housewives, farmers, businessmen and women, professional and non-professional people of all sorts. There have been as many as 175 institutes in all.

Every year the questions are raised: Should we go on with this pattern or

look for a different one? Do changing conditions make some other teaching method more applicable to the current scene? Year after year, we decide that the institute program is flexible and far reaching, that it provides one of our best means of meeting a wide range of people and helping them assume moral responsibility.

Beginning in May and going on through August, 12 institutes are scheduled for the coming summer. Their subject will be the East-West tension. They will be held in Kansas City, Missouri; Wichita, Kansas; San Antonio, and Dallas, Texas; Greensboro, North Carolina; Spokane and Seattle, Washington; Chicago, Illinois; Springfield, Massachusetts; Whittier, California; Ithaca, New York, and Reading, Pennsylvania. These are listed chronologically.

A new type of institute with as much emphasis on reading as upon listening will be tried in Ohio. Book reviews will open the day followed by six hours for reading. After tea there will be a discussion and in the evening a lecture.

At Redlands, California, for a second time, a Retreat-Workshop for Peace Education will meet in the university. The objective is to combine prayer, discussion and work in proper balance for peace making.

In two or more areas there will be family institutes concentrating attention on how to bring up children so that they will be inclined to the ways of peace rather than the ways of war.

So much for the summer schedule. Meanwhile, peace education goes forward on the year-round basis. In a great many places discussion groups are considering the report prepared for the AFSC and published by the Yale University Press, "The United States and the Soviet Union, Some Quaker Proposals for Peace." The authors of this pamphlet are being pressed into service to a degree almost exceeding

their endurance as commentators on the subject.

Our usual winter program relies heavily upon Kirby Page, lecturer and writer, and Muriel Lester, social worker and world traveller. These two are veritable mainstays for the One-Day Conference programs. Among our other speakers are Ruth Seabury, missionary, lately returned from Japan; Dr. Sushila Nayar, Gandhi's personal physician; Bayard Rustin, reformer and singer of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Maynard Krueger, economist of the University of Chicago; Asirvatham of India, lecturer on Christian International Relations at Boston University.

## Wide Application

Newspaper items resulting from these meetings extend their influence. Here are a few random samplings: *Chicago News*, "Quakers debate war prevention"; *Des Moines Tribune*, Iowa, "Youth parley on world affairs"; *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, Texas, "Lecturer speaks on world race problems"; *Christian Science Monitor*, "College hits on topic to ignite ideas."

In the first or second paragraph one invariably reads "under sponsorship of the American Friends Service Committee," and there is generally some reference to the fact that here, in an open forum, was a discussion of some of mankind's unsolved and controversial problems.

Dr. Fritz Kunkel, German psychologist, now a United States citizen, is quoted as stressing the fact that the peaceable way "depends utterly on moral growth, becomes practical in proportion to moral growth, and cannot work except as an expression of moral growth."

Jonathan Dymond in the old Quaker classic, "Essays on Morality," emphasized the same inescapable fact: "When a man's ways please the Lord he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him!"

Institutes are held for teenagers as well as for adults and family groups. These students are considering the problem, "Is the world big enough for all of us?"

Campbell Hays



# Summer Projects Preview



Campbell Hays  
They earn the right to share—through hard work.

SCATTERED across the world this summer will be approximately 1,000 young people<sup>62</sup> bearing such names as *work campers*, *internes in industry*, and *internes in cooperatives*, or serving as members of groups called *international service seminars* and *institutional service units*.

Who will these young people be?

They will be young people who have a sincere desire to serve the cause of a free and peaceful world by serving their fellowmen. They will earn the right to share in the solutions of the problems of attaining a free and peaceful world by doing hard work and study. They will represent diverse nationalities, races, religions, beliefs and occupations.

What will they be doing?

They will be participating in the youth service projects of the American Friends Service Committee.

As work campers they will serve in the United States, Mexico, Europe and Jamaica. In all of these areas they will work side by side with members of communities, whenever possible, to do a job which the community needs and wants done.

In the United States, camps will be

located in areas which throw into relief many of the basic perplexities of American life. Some camps are in city slums, others in isolated or economically poor rural areas. Campers build community centers, repair schools or clinics, conduct recreational programs.

In Mexico, members of camps, or community service units, work in rural villages to aid Mexico's health and education program by helping in clinics, organizing recreation programs for children, or working on road construction, hospital repair, and village water and sewage systems.

In Europe, campers work in 11 or more countries, clearing land, rebuilding houses, harvesting crops, building playfields, working in refugee camps.

As "internes," other young people will gain first-hand knowledge and experience in certain areas of our economic life. Internes in industry will find their own jobs on the competitive labor market, and may become for a time riveters, truck and freight car loaders, warehouse workers, seamstresses, packers, weavers.

Internes in cooperatives will work in varied cooperative organizations,

perhaps as clerks in stores or in offices, or doing publicity work. In both interne projects, hours after work are filled with field trips and discussions. Economists, psychologists, sociologists, personnel directors, leaders in industry and labor, and leaders in the cooperative movement come to talk to them.

Another group of young people will be working in state institutions—mental hospitals and reformatories mainly—as part of Institutional Service Units.

They will work as attendants, taking custodial care of patients, as cottage matrons or fathers, supervising the activities of the residents of cottages.

These young people will serve the institutionalized by bringing them sympathetic care and understanding. When they go back to their communities, they will bring to the "outside world" a message of citizen obligation toward those who must live in state institutions.

The young people who will take part in International Service Seminars will study the problems of peace and work out ways in which they can contribute to the establishing of a free and peaceful world. They will study the broad subject of "Laying the Foundations of Peace" from many aspects—psychological, economical, political, religious, geographical and organizational. A faculty of specialists in those fields will help them in their studies. Life in the seminars will itself be an experiment in international cooperation, since the participants will come from all corners of the world.

Whether they serve in work camps, interne projects, institutions, or seminars, these young people will be taking a positive and practical step toward the solution of some of the world's ills. They will be taking up the challenge offered to our generation in the words of the English historian, Arnold Toynbee, when he said: "We have it in our hands to give history some new, unprecedented turn." These young people will be taking the future into their hands.

**T**HE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, representing the Religious Society of Friends, attempts to relieve human suffering wherever it is found and to ease tensions between individuals, groups or nations. It believes that there is that of God in every man and that love, expressed through creative action, can overcome hatred, prejudice and fear.

The Service Committee works in Europe, Asia, Mexico, and the United States. Its projects include relief and rehabilitation work; educational projects in race relations and economic relations; work and study projects for young people; self-help housing projects; and seminars and institutes on international relations.

All parts of the work are open to anyone regardless of race, religion, nationality or political affiliation. The Committee's work is made possible by voluntary contributions. Checks may be sent to the AFSC at any one of its offices.

**POSTMASTER: If undeliverable for any reason, notify sender, stating reason on Form 3547, postage for which is guaranteed.**

### Medical Work in China's Baffle Area *(Continued from page 3)*

cases without trying to stop the causes seemed hopeless.

One day the local government told us there were rumors of an epidemic in a neighboring village. We investigated and found a few cases of measles and a lot of dysentery. We had wanted to do something about the general problem of public health, and this was our chance.

The head of the village was anxious to try anything. We agreed to examine every member of the village, if the villagers in turn would spread the propaganda on dysentery prevention and promote general sanitary measures. They were to dig large waste disposal pits at several points, and to have some smaller arrangement, at least

consisting of a small hole in the ground with a cover, for each house.

On the designated day we loaded drugs and microscope into the ox-cart, and went to the village. We first inspected what had been done, and found some of the efforts really imaginative. We examined and treated the villagers family by family, telling each about the spread of enteric diseases.

It took two days and we were hoarse with repeating our routine, but in the end they sent us off with a very fine cart pulled by three donkeys and with a bunch of flowers. Soon afterwards a neighboring village offered the same cooperation and we did the same treatment and survey there. We saw altogether about 500 patients, and would

have liked to continue this job, but a post-harvest rush of patients at the hospital kept us from further field work.

Throughout our stay in this area we worked in close cooperation with the Communist Government. It gave us every kind of help and encouragement. At the end of our six months emergency term we were asked to stay an additional three months. The government sent us students who, though mostly very young, learned quickly and soon were a great help with routine jobs. We could not have accomplished as much without them. They are planning to carry on a clinic after we leave, so the work will not come to a complete end.